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REPORTS

AGRICULTURE • ECONOMICS

from USDA's Economics Agencies

Spring 1994

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Wheat: To Clean or
Not to Clean?

Three reports
See p.2

Wheat: To Clean or Not to Clean?

A 40-percent decline in wheat market share since 1973 has raised questions about how cleanliness and quality affect the competitiveness of U.S. grain.

Cleaning more wheat doesn't pay, according to the recently released **Economic Implications of Cleaning Wheat in the United States** (68 pp., December 1993). The report finds that the costs exceed the domestic benefits of cleaning wheat. Cleaner wheat could benefit the industry only if it brought increased sales and premiums on the international market. Otherwise, there is no basis for mandatory cleaning requirements in the United States. All of which suggests that the U.S. wheat market is responding efficiently to market signals for less dockage and foreign material in wheat.

Stock # AER-669

\$12.00

Grain quality is important in some cases, says Stephanie Mercier in **The Role of Quality in Wheat Import Decisionmaking** (66 pp., December 1993). Mercier finds that wheat quality matters most in markets that do not receive export subsidies or other forms of export assistance. But quality is not as important for countries that conduct imports under a state trading system. They are likely to be concerned about price.

Stock # AER-670

\$12.00

The costs of cleaning all U.S. wheat for export above the current level outweigh the benefits by at least \$8 million, say William Lin and Mack Leath in **Costs and Benefits of Cleaning U.S. Wheat: Overview and Implications** (21 pp., December 1993). But the U.S. wheat industry could gain perhaps \$8-\$10 million by targeting cleanliness-conscious wheat markets, which account for about 20 percent of all U.S. wheat exports. Lin and Leath also look at related policy options, including establishing dockage as a grade-determining factor, segregating wheat by its intrinsic characteristics, and launching an information program to meet buyer preferences and to familiarize foreign buyers with U.S. wheat quality.

Stock # AER-675

\$9.00



Who We Are

This catalog lists *new* products available from USDA's economics agencies. Economic Research Service (ERS) situation and outlook reports and periodicals analyze the current situation and forecast market conditions. ERS research reports offer economic analysis in the areas of trade, production, rural development, farm inputs, and other topics. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reports estimate production, stocks, inventories, disposition, utilization, and prices of agricultural commodities, and such other items as labor and farm numbers. The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) issues regular forecasts of U.S. and world supply and demand prospects for major agricultural commodities.

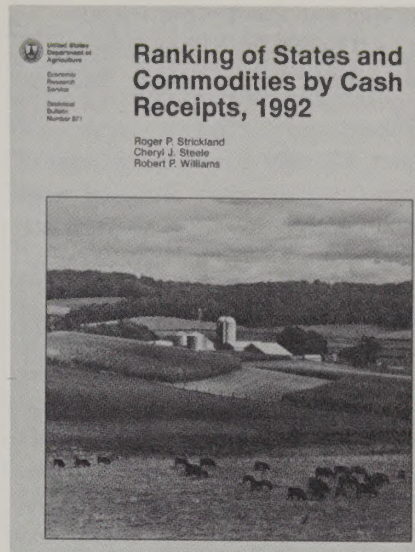
How to order

To purchase reports or to request a full catalog listing *all* reports and services available from ERS-NASS, please call our order desk toll-free at 1-800-999-6779.

Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts, 1992, by Roger P. Strickland, Cheryl J. Steele, and Robert P. Williams. 89 pp. December 1993.

Presents two types of ranking information derived from USDA's cash receipts statistics for the marketing of agricultural commodities within States. First, the 25 leading commodities for each State and the Nation, ranked according to the estimated value of receipts, and the second, ranking of States by receipts from each of the 25 leading commodities and by several major commodity groups.

Stock # SB-871 \$12.00



Characteristics and Production Costs of U.S. Wheat Farms, 1989, by Dargan Glaze. 22 pp. October 1993.

Finds that producing a bushel of wheat cost U.S. farmers an average \$2.07 in variable cash expenses in 1989, as individual farm costs ranged from less than \$1.37 to more than \$3.49 per bushel. Adverse weather reduced yields in the Central and Southern Plains in 1989, resulting in those regions accounting for 64 percent of all farms in the high-cost group. High-cost wheat farms were more diversified than low-cost farms, so wheat contributed less to their total farm income. Low-cost growers were concentrated in the North-Central and Northern Plains regions.

Stock # AIB-683 \$9.00

Characteristics and Production Costs of U.S. Corn Farms, 1991, by William D. McBride. 20 pp. January 1994.

Compares selected farm characteristics and production costs among corn producers. The average variable cash cost of producing a bushel of corn was \$1.25 for producers surveyed in the 1991 Farm Costs and Returns Survey. Individual farm costs ranged from about \$0.40 to more than \$8 per bushel. Regional differences in production practices and growing conditions had the greatest influence on production costs. Corn growers in the North Central and Plains regions had a significant cost advantage over producers in the Northeast and Southeast.

Stock # AIB-691 \$9.00

Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs, 1992/93 Season, by Edward H. Glade, Jr., M. Dean Johnson, and Leslie A. Meyer. 4 pp. February 1994.

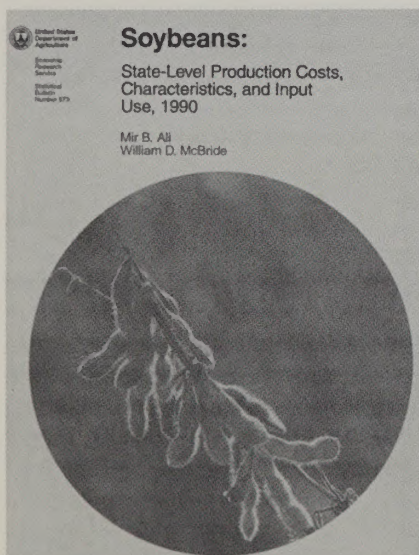
The average charge for saw-ginning and wrapping a 480-pound net-weight bale of cotton in the United States was \$42.50 during the 1992/93 season, down from \$42.61 in 1991/92. The proportion of the 1992/93 cotton crop harvested by the machine-picked method averaged 84 percent, an increase of 5 percentage points from the 1991/92 season.

Stock # SB-877 \$7.50

Costs and Structure of U.S. Hog Production, 1988-91, by Hosein Shapouri, Kenneth H. Mathews, Jr., and Pat Bailey. 24 pp. March 1994.

Hog producers' receipts and costs from 1988 through 1991 showed that net returns peaked in 1990. The decline in net returns in 1991 was caused by lower prices for slaughter hogs, feeder pigs, and cull hogs. Feed use declined 14 percent, or 60 pounds, per hundred-weight of hogs and pigs sold in 1980-88.

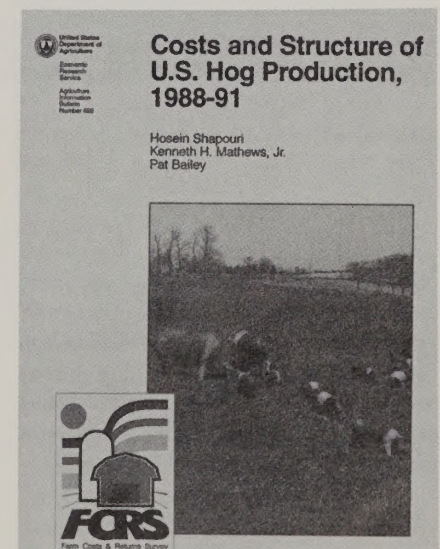
Stock # AIB-692 \$9.00



Soybeans: State-Level Production Costs, Characteristics, and Input Use, 1990. 44 pp. February 1994.

Per-acre costs are highly variable among States due to differences in production practices, inputs, and type and size of machines used in soybean production, according to this new report. Total per-acre economic costs varied from \$151 in Mississippi to \$258 in Nebraska. Soybean yields varied significantly, from about 10 bushels in Georgia to 43 bushels per planted acre in Indiana.

Stock # SB-873 \$9.00



More New Reports from ERS-NASS

Determinants of the Farm-to-Retail Milk Price Spread, by Brandon Hansen, William Hahn, and Mark Weimar. 11 pp. March 1994.

Farm-to-retail milk price spreads increased significantly during late 1990 and early 1991 as farm prices decreased while retail prices either stayed the same or else went down more slowly. In this report, farm-level fluid milk prices and processor costs are estimated from USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service data and from firm-level data acquired from a private cost-accounting company for the period 1974-91. These data indicate that the greatest portion of the farm-to-retail price spread increase was at retail.

Stock # AIB-693 \$7.50

Livestock and Meat Statistics, 1970-92. 95 pp. January 1994.

A compilation of data on commercial livestock slaughter, average liveweight per head, average dressed weight, commercial meat production, cold storage stocks, trade, wholesale and retail prices, supply and utilization, livestock numbers, and more. *NOTE: An electronic database, Red Meat Statistics, containing statistics covered in this report, is described on page 11 of this catalog.*

Stock # SB-874 \$12.00

U.S. Egg and Poultry Statistical Series, 1960-92, by Milton E. Madison and Agnes M. Perez. 244 pp. January 1994.

Reports monthly, quarterly, and annual summaries of the major statistical series for eggs and poultry for 1960-92. Data cover eggs, broilers, and turkeys for indicators of production, stocks, trade, per capita consumption, costs of production, farm prices, wholesale prices, and retail prices.

Stock # SB-872 \$15.00

U.S. Poultry and Red Meat Consumption, Prices, Spreads, and Margins, by Lawrence A. Duewer, Kenneth R. Krause, and Kenneth E. Nelson. 11 pp. October 1993.

Total poultry and red meat per capita consumption set new records almost every year between 1960 and 1992, chiefly due to increased poultry consumption. Per capita consumption of red meat (mainly beef and pork) peaked in 1971 but has declined every year since then except for 1992. Per capita poultry consumption nearly tripled, mainly because of lower retail prices than beef or pork and perceived health benefits compared with red meat.

Stock # AIB-684 \$7.50

Effects of Government Programs on Sorghum Production Costs and Returns, 1990, by Nora L. Brooks. 6 pp. December 1993.

Net returns after cash expenses increased from \$22.27 to \$43.27 per planted acre of grain sorghum in 1990 when the direct effects of programs were included in the estimates. Net returns after cash expenses and capital replacement costs increased from -48 cents to \$18.69. Total cash expenses increased from \$95.03 to \$99.86 per planted acre, and economic costs from \$164.15 to \$174.07.

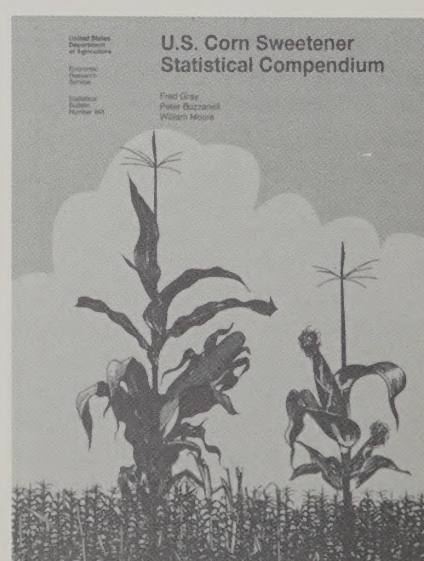
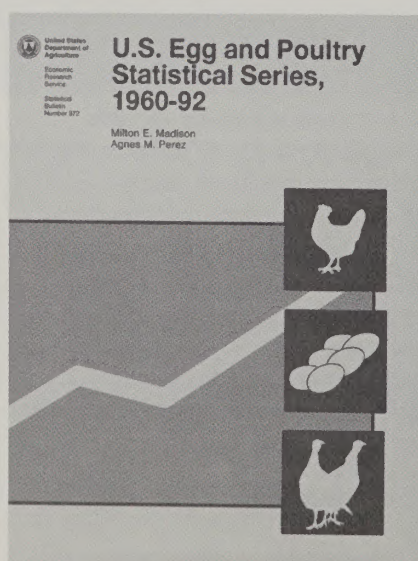
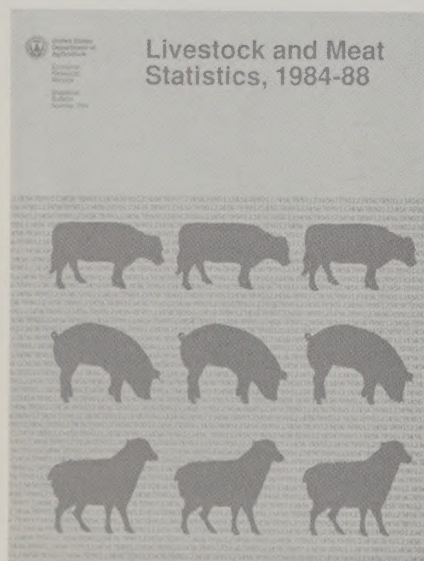
Stock # AIB-689 \$7.50

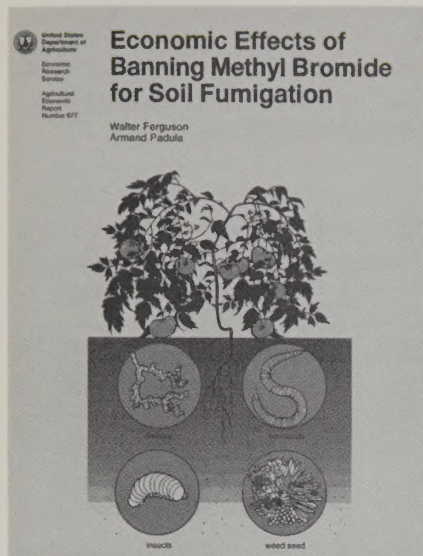
U.S. Corn Sweetener Statistical Compendium, by Fred Gray, Peter Buzzanell, and William Moore. 50 pp. November 1993.

This report, the first complete U.S. corn sweetener compendium published by USDA, contains time-series data on U.S. corn sweeteners: fructose syrup, glucose syrup, and dextrose. Data include time series on the major components of the industry, including capacity, production, trade, domestic use, and prices for either 1970 or 1975 through 1992.

Note: An electronic database, Corn Sweetener Statistics, containing data covered in this report, is described on page 11 of this catalog.

Stock # SB-868 \$9.00





Economic Effects of Banning Methyl Bromide for Soil Fumigation, by Walter Ferguson and Armand Padula. 34 pp. March 1994.

Methyl bromide (MB), a soil fumigant, may be banned by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because of its potential to damage the ozone layer. Banning MB would cost about \$1 billion annually in combined effects on growers' net revenue and consumer cost. A crop-by-crop phaseout could reduce the economic results of a cancellation or immediate suspension of MB. This report estimates the consequences for producers and consumers during the first year. The analysis includes 21 crops grown in California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Stock # AER-677 \$9.00

Point-Nonpoint Source Trading for Managing Agricultural Pollutant Loadings: Prospects for Coastal Watersheds, by David Letson, Stephen Crutchfield, and Arun Malik. 24 pp. September 1993.

A recent focus of water quality discussions has been the idea of "trading" cleanup efforts among pollution sources. Trading would allow a polluting firm to sponsor pollution controls elsewhere in a watershed rather than install controls of its own. Point-nonpoint trading occurs between two similar firms, one, a point source, involving traceable pollution, and another, a nonpoint source, producing more diffuse pollution, such as runoff of agricultural chemicals from cropland.

Stock # AER-674 \$9.00

State Restrictions on Landownership by Aliens and Businesses, December 31, 1992, by J. David Aiken. 84 pp. September 1993.

Twenty-eight States have some type of law restricting alien ownership of land, and ten States require aliens to report their landholdings within the State. Thirteen States restrict business entities from owning land or engaging in the business of farming, and ten States require business entities to report their landholdings within the State.

Stock # AH-702 \$12.00

Urbanization of Rural Land in the United States, by Marlow Vesterby, Ralph E. Heimlich, and Kenneth S. Krupa. 59 pp. March 1994.

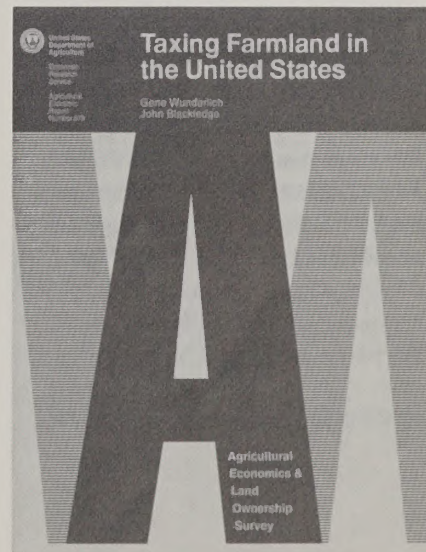
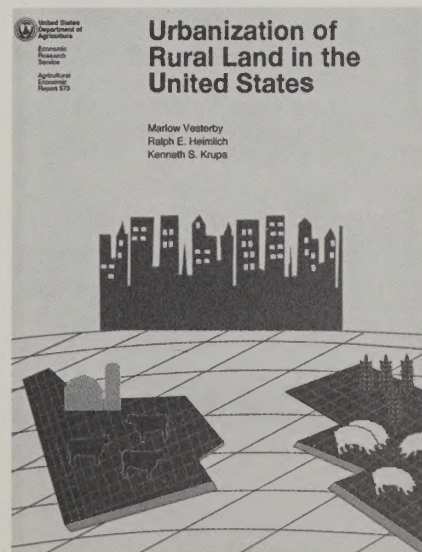
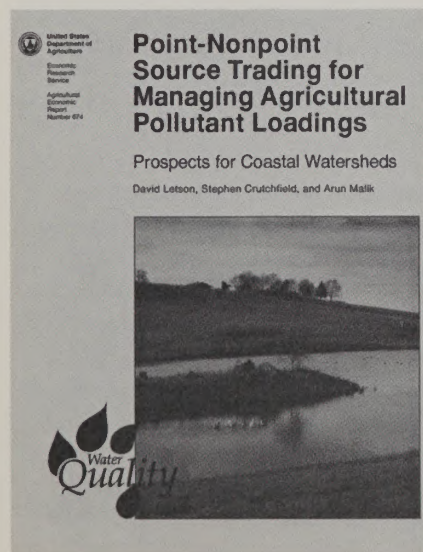
While urban area increased rapidly during the 1970's, it was a small percentage of total land area. Land consumption by urban uses has remained constant at about a half acre per household in fast-growth counties since 1960. Projected urban land conversion will not significantly reduce the U.S. cropland base by the year 2000. Increases in agricultural production due to technological change should more than compensate for projected cropland losses.

Stock # AER-673 \$12.00

Taxing Farmland in the United States, by Gene Wunderlich and John Blackledge. 21 pp. March 1994.

Examines possible causes for the regressive tax rates on farm property, including State variations in tax rates, assessment bias, and landholder characteristics. Finds that the ad valorem real property tax should be directly proportional to the value of the real property being taxed. According to the 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey (AELOS), however, taxes paid per \$100 of value of farm land and buildings declined with increases in the value of holdings.

Stock # AER-679 \$9.00



More New Reports from ERS-NASS



A Summary of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, by Jack L. Runyan. 20 pp. December 1993.

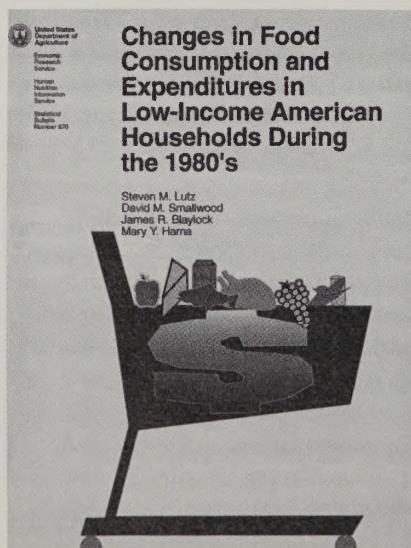
All agricultural employers whose workers perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard issued August 21, 1992. This supplement to *A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers, 1992*, (AIB-652) summarizes this regulation. Stock # AIB-680 \$9.00

Adoption of Pest Management Strategies Under Varying Environmental Conditions, by Margriet F. Caswell and Robbin A. Shoemaker. 16 pp. December 1993.

This report analyzes several policy instruments designed to induce adoption of chemical-reducing pest management strategies. A model of technology choice is developed that shows how pest losses depend on environmental and resource characteristics as well as on the pest management technology used. Stock # TB-1827 \$9.00

Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in Low-Income American Households During the 1980's, by Steven M. Lutz and others. 81 pp. November 1993.

Presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in 65 major food groups in low-income American households for 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Annual per-person consumption climbed in low-income households during the 1980's for dairy products, poultry, fish and shellfish, fresh fruits and vegetables, frozen vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, and beverages. Stock # SB-870 \$12.00



U.S. Demand for Food: Households Expenditures, Demographics, and Projections for 1990-2010, by Noel Blisard and James R. Blaylock. 57 pp. December 1993.

Food expenditure models indicate that higher income households spend more per person than poorer households on most food groups, especially food away from home, fish, cheese, other dairy foods, fresh fruit, and processed fruit. Americans 65 and older tend to spend more for food at home than younger households. The Northeast and West spend more on food than other regions. Forecasts show slower growth in food spending over the next 20 years compared with the past two decades. Stock # TB-1818 \$12.00

An Evaluation of Fluid Milk and Cheese Advertising, by Theresa Y. Sun, James R. Blaylock, and Noel Blisard. 36 pp. November 1993.

The authors use econometric demand models to control for variables that influence the demand for milk and cheese. These variables include generic and branded advertising, market prices, income, and demographic characteristics. Generic advertising expenditures raised fluid milk sales nearly 5 percent, or almost 8 billion pounds, between September 1984 and September 1992. Stock # TB-1828 \$9.00



North American Trade Model for Animal Products, by William F. Hahn. 68 pp. December 1993.

This report outlines the basic structure of the North American Trade Model for Animal Products, a modeling system for policy analysis for the livestock, dairy, and poultry sectors of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The system, when given a baseline set of prices, production, trade, and other relevant information, estimates the effects of changes of policies, feed costs, and other factors on industries involving animal products.

Stock # TB-1830 \$12.00

World Feed Wheat Trade: A Market Analysis, by Peter Riley, Sara Schwartz, and Karen Ackerman. 10 pp. February 1994.

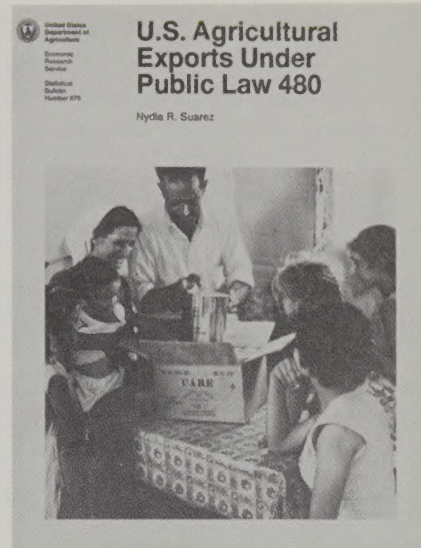
This paper examines the key factors affecting feed wheat trade and thus develops a framework for evaluating the conditions necessary for trade.

Stock # AIB-688 \$7.50

World Agriculture: Trends and Indicators, 1970-91. 583 pp. November 1993.

Provides aggregate economic and agricultural growth, performance, production, and trade indicators for the world, 14 geographic regions, the Economic Community, Central Europe, and for 141 countries, accounting for over 99 percent of the world population, agricultural production, and trade. The indicators cover such topics as population, macroeconomic indicators, food consumption, factors of production, commodity production, trade, and efficiency of resource use. Shows data since 1970 in 5-year intervals, plus the latest three years. *NOTE: An electronic database containing annual data for the series shown in this report is described on page 11 of this catalog.*

Stock # SB-861 \$22.00



Asia and Pacific Rim Situation and Outlook. 146 pp. September 1993.

A review of macroeconomic conditions, agriculture's role, and regional issues affecting the Asian and Pacific Rim area. U.S. exports to the region are estimated at \$16.1 billion in FY 1993, 2 percent less than last year.

NOTE: An electronic database, Asia and Pacific Rim Situation and Outlook, is described on page 11 of this catalog.

Stock # RS-93-6 \$9.00

U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Public Law 480, by Nydia R. Suarez and Linda Beeler. 304 pp. February 1994.

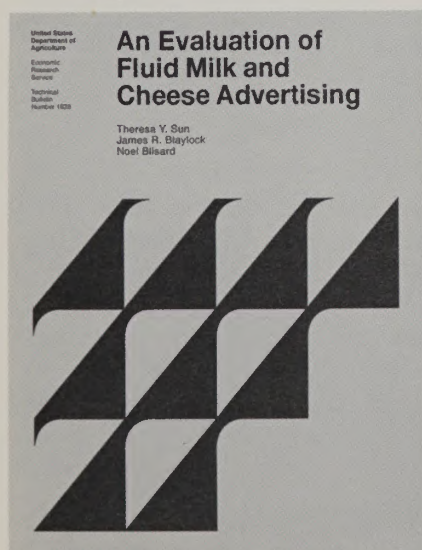
Presents a statistical summary of U.S. agricultural shipments made under U.S. Government concessional export programs. Food and other agricultural commodities have been provided under P.L. 480 to meet emergency situations, supply nutritional needs, and assist in economic development. During the 18 fiscal years considered here (1972-89), \$20.7 billion worth of U.S. farm products were exported under P.L. 480.

Stock # SB-876 \$15.00

Outlook Conference Proceedings

This proceedings of the 70th annual Agriculture Outlook Conference held in Washington, DC, December 1993, is filled with forecasts and graphs that you can put to work right away. Leading analysts discuss fundamental supply, demand and price outlooks for farm commodities. Top officials preview market-shaping policies ranging from land use and food safety to trade agreements.

Outlook '94 Proceedings. 420 pp. \$20.00. Stock # YCON-94.



More New Reports from ERS-NASS



Using Data Envelopment Analysis To Measure International Agricultural Efficiency and Productivity, by Carlos A. Armade. 30 pp. February 1994.

Uses a recently developed approach, data development analysis, to measure productivity. The method calculates productivity changes, and also can be used to divide productivity measures into indices that measure technical efficiency and technical change. Includes calculations for relative efficiency measures and multifactor productivity measures for the agricultural sectors of 77 countries.

Stock # TB-1831 \$9.00

Long-Term Agricultural Baseline Projections. 56 pp. October 1994.

Provides longrun projections for the U.S. agricultural sector, focusing on 1995-2000. Projections cover selected commodities and such aggregate indicators as farm income and food prices. As "baseline" projections, they represent one plausible scenario for the late 1990's, and reflect both model results and judgment. The projections use a conditional, current-law scenario with no shocks, based on specific assumptions for the macroeconomy, weather, and trade.

Stock # WAOB-931 \$9.00

A Review of Farm Accident Data Sources and Research, by Jack L. Runyan. 19 pp. October 1993.

Examines national sources of farm accident data and reviews selected farm safety studies on the nature and causes of farm injuries and illnesses, health and safety of youth, farm safety education, and methods of data collection. Agriculture is one of the most accident-prone industries in the United States, with an occupational injury incidence rate of 12.3 per 100 full-time workers on farms employing 11 or more workers in 1990, compared with 8.3 for all industries in the private sector.

Stock # BLA-125 \$9.00

Hired Farm Labor Use on Fruit, Vegetable, and Horticultural Specialty Farms, by Victor J. Oliveira and others. 28 pp. December 1993.

Fruit, vegetable, and horticultural (FVH) specialty farms are the largest users of hired and contract labor on a per-farm basis, requiring a large number of workers for short, intermittent periods during critical planting and harvest seasons. Farm labor supply on FVH farms will hinge on many factors, such as demand, continued mechanization of production, and changes in Federal laws.

Stock # AER-676 \$9.00

Women Farm Landlords in the United States, by Denise M. Rogers and Ann M. Vandeman. 11 pp. November 1993.

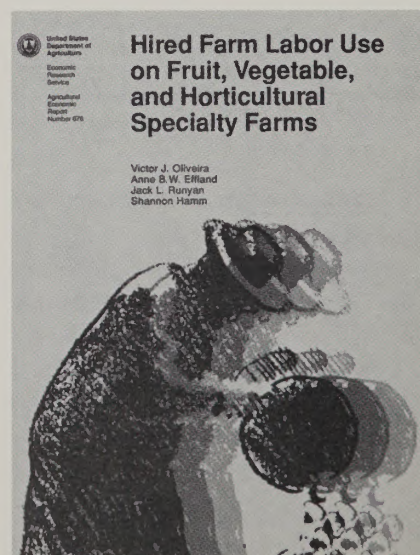
Examines the extent of women's involvement in agricultural leasing, the characteristics of female landlords, and their participation in management decisions on their leased land. Female landlords are older and less involved in farming than male and joint ownership landlords, but depend more on farming and farm rent for their income.

Stock # AIB-681 \$7.50

U.S. Farm and Farm-Related Employment in 1990: A Significant Source of Jobs in Many Areas, by Jacqueline Salsgiver and T. Alexander Majchrowicz. 9 pp. December 1993.

Farm and farm-related industries provided more than 21 million jobs, or 15.7 percent of U.S. employment, in 1990. These industries had a net gain of 264,000 workers compared with the year before. Agricultural wholesale and retail trade added most of the new jobs, while agricultural processing and marketing showed declines. Although the overall number of jobs rose, farm and farm-related employment's share of total U.S. employment dropped.

Stock # AIB-686 \$7.50

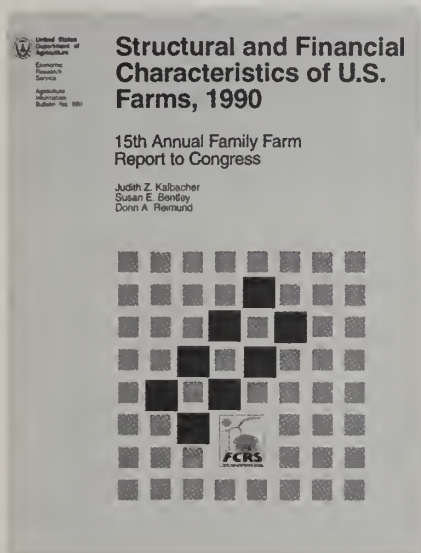


New GATT report just released!

Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement on U.S. Agricultural Commodities. 48 pp. March 1994.

On December 15, 1993, the United States reach an historic agreement concluding the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This new report discusses the benefits arising from the agreement (improved access for U.S. agricultural exports, more export-related jobs, more liberalized markets, etc.) and provisions of the agreement, covering export subsidies, market access provisions, internal supports, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

To order your copy of this report, just call our order desk toll-free at 1-800-999-6779. Price is \$9.00 (foreign orders, \$11.25). Stock # GATT-1.



Structural and Financial Characteristics of U.S. Farms, 1990: 15th Annual Family Farm Report to Congress. 64 pp. March 1994.

About 1.8 million farms operated 1 billion acres of land in the contiguous United States in 1990. The average acreage operated was 588 acres per reporting farm, and gross farm sales averaged \$63,200. Gross cash farm income totaled \$121.4 billion in 1990, with 48 percent from livestock and poultry sales, 41 percent from crop sales, 5 percent from government payments, and 6 percent from other farm-related income.

Stock # AIB-690 \$12.00

U.S. Tobacco Statistics, 1935-92, by Laverne Creek, Tom Capehart, and Verner Grise. 312 pp. April 1994.

Presents statistics dating from 1935 for some variables, by State and United States, for tobacco product output and consumption, leaf acreage, yield, production, price and value by type and State, and supply and disappearance of leaf by type of tobacco. Also includes statistics on prices, expenditures, Government revenues from tobacco products, farm and leaf processing size and structure, and tobacco program features such as price supports, marketing quotas, and assessments. Foreign production, exports, imports, and consumption of both leaf and tobacco products for selected countries are also presented. Tobacco, the sixth largest cash crop grown in the United States, is cultivated in 21 States. The United States is both the largest importer and exporter of tobacco and the second largest producer, behind China.

Stock # SB-869 \$15.00



Landmarks in the U.S. Dairy Industry, by Mark R. Weimar and Don P. Blayney. 23 pp. March 1994.

This clearly written, easy-to-follow bulletin is a chronology of key events for the U.S. dairy industry. Lists events in three categories: onfarm milk production and handling; processing, manufacturing, and distribution; and public policy.

Stock # AIB-694 \$9.00



Free from ERS!

State Facts by FAX

Access some of the most frequently requested farm and rural data for each State in the United States via AutoFAX. These neatly assembled 2-page fact sheets include data on population, jobs and employment, poverty, land area, farm income and balance data, and commodities. Data are taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Census, and from ERS' own Farm Sector Financial Analysis Branch.

To receive these fact sheets, call the ERS Auto-Fax at 202-219-1107. Follow the instructions carefully, entering the four-digit document ID when instructed. You may request up to three documents per call. If you have any questions about the system, please call Jim Horsfield at 202-219-0012.

State	FAX document number		
Alabama	5501	Mississippi	5525
Alaska	5502	Missouri	5526
Arizona	5503	Montana	5527
Arkansas	5504	Nebraska	5528
California	5505	Nevada	5529
Colorado	5506	New Hampshire	5530
Connecticut	5507	New Jersey	5531
Delaware	5508	New Mexico	5532
Florida	5510	New York	5533
Georgia	5511	North Carolina	5534
Hawaii	5512	North Dakota	5535
Idaho	5513	Ohio	5536
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		Wyoming	5551

New Data Products from ERS-NASS

Historical State Farm Income

Accounts. Data for 1949-92. Note: Both products are Lotus 1-2-3 on three, 3.5" disks each.

Stock # 93007A, by State \$45
Stock # 93007B, by component \$45

WASDE Crop Estimates. All U.S. crop estimates from the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report for issues 1-273

(1973-93). Data are those actually published, beginning with marketing year 1973/74. Contents include data for cotton, rice, long grain rice, short- and medium-grain rice, soybeans, soymeal, soyoil, total feed grains, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, and wheat by class (hard winter, hard spring, soft red, white, and durum). Chung Yei, WAOB, 202-720-8760, or David Stallings, WAOB, 202-720-5715. [Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), two 3.5" disks]. Updated 1/94.

Stock # 93501 \$35

Food Consumption Report and Database. Includes one copy of SB-867 and two 3.5" disks.

Stock # 94PK01 \$40

Agriculture and Trade: Europe.

Includes macroeconomic data on Western Europe (1980-92), budget and price data, and time-series data (1989-93) on supply and utilization of agricultural commodities for the EC-12 and the European Free Trade Association. Elizabeth Jones, ERS, 202-219-0620. [Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk], (10/93).

Stock # 94001 \$25

Corn Sweetener Statistics. U.S. data, 1970-92, on corn sweetener supply and use, prices, trade, and deliveries to domestic users by type of use. Data are included for NFCS, dextrose, and glucose supply and use. Frederick Gray, ERS, 202-219-0888. [Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk], (11/93). *See page 4 for a report containing these same data.*

Stock # 94002 \$25

Mushroom Statistics. U.S. and State data, 1966-92, on mushroom yields, production, price, value, sales, and use. Other series reported include trade by product by country (1979-92), various price series, and world production. Shannon Hamm, ERS, 202-219-0886. [Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk], (11/93).

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State Rankings by Cash Receipts.

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